1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	60.76	14.16	108.30	48.58	—
8.	Haryana	—	—	179.19	77.80	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38.50	—	71.21	35.06	—
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	42.65	—	112.07	147.43	—
12.	Karnataka	—	266.03	245.60	55.80	—
13.	Kerala	45.60	294.19	731.58	215.97	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	42.80	7.20	6.23	—
15.	Maharashtra	17.82	—	—	—	—
16.	Manipur	—	33.00	—	—	—
17.	Mizoram	—	11.13	3.05	150.62	—
18.	Meghalaya	—	0.10	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Orissa	119.65	158.89	416.15	623.49	—
21.	Pondicherry	—	—	13.49	27.87	—
22.	Punjab	22.31	—	10.23	—	—
23.	Rajasthan	—	11.72	61.53	76.04	—
24.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	38.06	560.85	695.42	572.84	—
26.	Tripura	—	12.05	19.13	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	113.15	193.62	656.43	705.20	—
28.	Uttaranchal	—	6.98	—	—	—
29.	West Bengal	—	356.16	338.06	253.31	—
30.	Delhi	—	—	25.00	—	—
	TOTAL:	500.00	3123.84	4572.93	3962.49	11.09

Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme

2876. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J.PANDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for modernization of the Textiles Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a delay in disbursement of funds under this Scheme, which is causing hardship to the industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what are the details of projects that are proposed to be taken up under this scheme in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Details of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) are given in the statement. (See below)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Details of TUFS projects in Orissa are as follows:—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Received			Sanctioned			Disbursed	
No. of Applications	Project Cost	Amount of loan required	No. of applications	Project Cost	Amount of loan	No. of Applications	Amount of loan
1	1.90	1.66	1	1.90	1.66	1	1.27

Statement

Details of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)

In order to provide necessary impetus to the modernization of textile and jute industry, so that its viability and competitiveness in the domestic as well as international markets may enhance, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), which is in operation since 01.04.1999 to 31.03.2007.

2, Benefits under the scheme:

- 5% interest reimbursement of the normal interest charged by the lending agency on rupee term loan (RTL); or
- Coverage of 5% exchange fluctuation (interest & repayment) from the base rate on foreign currency loan (FCL); or
- 15% credit linked capital subsidy for SSI textile and jute sector; or
- 20% credit linked capital subsidy for powerloom sector or
- 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified processing machinery.

3. Scope of the scheme:

The identified sectors in the textile industry, including spinning, cotton ginning & pressing, silk reeling & twisting wool scouring & combing, synthetic filament yarn texturising, crimping and twisting, manufacturing of viscose filament yarn (VFY)/viscose staple fibre (VSF), weaving/knitting including non-wovens and technical textiles, garments, made-up manufacturing, processing of fibres, yams, fabrics, garments and made-ups and the jute sector are eligible to avail of these concessional loans for their technology upgradation requirements. Investments in common infrastructure or facilities by an industry association, trust or co-operative society and other investments specified are also eligible for funding under the scheme. Improved metal frame hand looms used by the handloom weavers have also been covered under the scheme.

4. General eligibility conditions:

Technology levels are benchmarked in terms of specified machinery. There is no cap on funding under the scheme. Any textile unit, which is eligible as per the normal lending norms of the concerned financial institutions and fulfils the benchmark criteria of the scheme, can avail of benefits under the Scheme. However, the following types of units are eligible under the scheme.

(i) Existing units with or without expansion and new units.

(ii) Existing units can modernize and/or expand with the state-of-the-art technology.

(Hi) New units must set up their entire facilities only with the appropriate eligible technology.

(iv) An unit can undertake one or more activities in an integrated manner as specified in the scheme.

5. Type of textile machinery eligible:

Generally, only new machinery, which has been listed under the scheme, will be permitted. However, in certain categories, which are also listed, import of second hand machinery is also permitted. Eligibility of any other textile machinery equal to or higher than the benchmarked technology not listed under the scheme or developed in the course of the operation of TUFS will be, *suo motu,* or, on reference, specifically determined by the Government.

6. Nodal Agencies:

Designated Nodal agencies under the scheme are as follows:—

1. Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd.	9. Bank of Baroda
2. Small Industries Development Bank of India Limited	10. Canara Bank
3. Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited	11. Bank of India
4: Office of the Textile Commissioner	12. Central Bank of India
5. State Bank of India	13. Andhra Bank
6. EXIM BANK	14. Indian Overseas Bank
7. Punjab National Bank	15. ICICI Bank
8. Union Bank of India	16. National Cooperative Development Corporation
	17. Indian Bank

7. Co-opted Agencies:

In order to provide a network of financial organisations for sanction and disbursement of loan so as to have a wider reach to the industry in the country, the nodal agencies (IDBI, SIDBI and IFCI) have co-opted various institutions, around 175 in number, which are All India Financial Institutions (AIFIS), Scheduled Commercial Bank, Co-operative Banks, State Financial Corporations (SFCs), State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCs), twin function Industrial Development Corporation (IDCs), Exim Bank, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) etc.

8. Functioning of the Scheme:

Loans under the scheme are extended by the nodal agencies/co-opted institutions to the identified segments of the industry for the projects which are in conformity with the Scheme as well as financial norms of the Financial Institutions concerned. The Government funding is limited to direct capital subsidy or reimbursement of interest by 5% on prevailing commercial rates of interest charged by the financial institutions/banks on a project of technology upgradation in conformity with the scheme.

9. Monitoring and Review of the Scheme:

For monitoring and review, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Textiles)

has been constituted. This committee normally meets on a quarterly basis. A Technical Advisory and Monitoring Committee (TAMC) under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner has also been constituted to interpret, or clarify any technical issues raised by any of the nodal agencies regarding the eligibility of any unit or machinery under the scheme. The TAMC generally meets every month. TAMC also provides technical advise to the IMSC and also monitors the progress on a regular basis.

Percentage of Indian Textiles in the World

†2877. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of India's textiles products in the world;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has not succeeded in enabling its textile industry to meet successfully the competition with foreign textile industries; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) As per the lastest available WTO data, India's share in the world textile and clothing trade during the year 2004 is 4% and 2.8% respectively.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has been taking continuous steps to provide an enabling environment to the Indian textile industry. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as follows:—

(i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under automatic route.

(ii) The Government has de-reserved the readymade garment, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.

(iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.

(iv) A new Scheme namely "Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks" has been formulated by merging "Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports" and "Textile Centre infrastructure' Development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.